TWO

SPEECHES

Spoken by the EARLE of

MANCHESTER,

And *IOHN TYM*, Esq.

As a reply to His Majesties Answer to the Citie of *Londons* Petition, sent from His MAIESTIE.

By

CAPTAINE HEARNE,

And read at a Common-Hall, on Friday the 13. of IANUARIE 1642.

Also, a true Narration of the passages of that day.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, that these Speeches bee forthwith printed and published:

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A

SPEECH

Delivered by the Earle of *MANCHESTER.*

MY Lord Major and Gentlemen you of the City of *London*, this Assembly can never be looked upon by any Members of both Houses of Parliament; but there must be some offering of gratitude made to you, both of thanks and acknowledgements for your former large-hearted expressions, both of affection and care for the preservation both of the Parliament and Kingdome: The occasion why my Lords, and these Gentlemen of the House of Commons are come hither is this, They have read an Answer to an humble Petition of the Lord Major and Common Counsell and Citizens of *London* to his Majesty; in which Answer, they finde many wounding aspersions cast upon persons of very eminent authority in your City, and upon others of very great fidelity and trust among you; this Answer they doe finde as it is printed to agree with that which the Gentlemen from His Majestie hath here read, And they owning themselves equally interessed (in all things that concerne you) with you, have commanded this Gentleman to make some observations by way of vindication both of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, and of the proceedings of the City, with this assurance that they will never differ you, but will stand by you with their lives and fortunes for the preservation of the City in generall, and those persons in particular, who have been faithfull, and deserved well, both of the Parliament and Kingdome, and they will pursue all meanes both with their lives and fortunes, that may be for the preservation of this City, and for the procuring of safety, happinesse, and peace to the whole kingdome.

The Speech of this noble Lord being entertained with loud expressions of joy and thankfulnesse by the Commons; and after some time of silence being made, M. Pym *that worthy Member of the House of Commons and Patriot of his Country, gave the sense of both Houses upon the severall passages of his Majesties Answer, expressing it in the next Page following.*

A SPEECH
DELIVERED BY
JOHN PYM Esquire,

MY Lord Major, and you worthy Citizens of this noble and famous City of *London*, I am commanded by the Lords and Commons, to let you know, that in this Answer, which hath beene published to you, they do observe many things of great aspersion upon the proceedings of Parliament very scandalous and injurious to many particular members of this City, whereupon they think that it becomes them, both in tenderneſſe of their own honour, and respect to you, to take away all those aspersions, and to let you know the truth of their proceedings, which have been full of honour and justice, as they stand in relation to their own duty, and full of humility and obedience towards his Majestie, and of care for the common good, and so shall ever be: And they have commanded me to let you know the true Answer to most of those things that are imputed either to the Parliament, or to the *City*, by observing some particulars of this book which hath been read to you, and to let you know the proceedings in their own native condition, cleere from those misrepresentations which make them appeare in a quality much different from the truth: which before I enter into I am to declare as the sense of both Houses, That your Petition was so full of Loyalty, Humility, and Obedience, that you might well have expected an Answer of another kinde.

The first Observation I am to make you, is this: that it is said here, That *his Majestie was inforced by tumults to leave the Parliament, and to go from Whitehall, and to withdraw himselfe into those courses which now he hath taken.*

I answer thereunto, I am commanded to tell you, That there was no occasion given by any Tumults rising out of this City or the Suburbs which might justly cause his Majesties departure, and you may very well remember, that after his violent comming to the Commons House of Parliament in that unusuall and unheard of manner (which was the beginning of these unhappy differences) that the very next day his Majestie came into the City without any Guard; that he was present at the Common-councell, din'd at the Sheriffe, and returned back againe, with manifold evidences of fidelity on the part of the City, and without any such expressions in were unbeseeming the Majestie of a King, or the duty of Subjects: that he resided divers dayes at White-hall, and afterward at Hampton-Court, Windsor, and places adjoyning, with small forces about him, and yet never any attempt made which might give him an apprehension of feare: by all which it is manifest, that this is an unjust aspersion cast upon this City, that any tumultuous carriage of yours, was your occasion of his Majesties leaving the Parliament, and withdrawing himselfe to remoter parts.

It

It is affirmed, *That the Government of your Citie hath beene managed by a few desperate persons, and that they doe exercise an arbitrary power.*] In answer to which the two Houses of Parliament gives you this testimony, that you have in most of the great occasions concerning the Government of the City, followed their direction, and that direction which they have given, you have executed, and they must and will maintaine to be such as stands with their honour in giving it, and your trust and fidelitie in the performance of it.

It is objected in the third place; *That Contributions have beene publikely made, for the maintenance of that Army which did joyne battell with the King, and did by all the meanes that Treason and Malice could suggest, endeavour to take away his Life, and destroy His Issue.*] To this I am commanded to say, That the designe of bringing up the English Armies, the gathering together of the Cavaliers about *White-Hall*, the violent comming to the House of Commons, the Kings going into the North, and raising Armes there, are cleere evidences that violence was first intended, and diverse practises were made against the Parliament, before they tooke any course, or made any preparation to take up armes for their defence; for the danger of His Majesties person they were sorry for it, and did by diverse humble petitions labour to prevent it; And as touching the royall issue, they have sufficiently declared to the world, their good affections towards them, by the care they have taken both for the safety and maintenance of those who are left here.

It is further expressed in this Answer; *That the King demands the Lord Major, Master Alderman* Fowke, *Colonell* Venn, *and Colonell* Manwaring, *to be delivered up as guilty of Schisme and high Treason.*] Concerning which, I am commanded to tell you, as the sense of both Houses of *Parliament*, That this demand is against the priviledge of Parliament (two of them being Members of the Commons House) most dishonorable to the Citie, That the Lord Major of *London* should be subjected to the violence of every base fellow, be assaulted, seized on, without due processe or warrant, which the Law doth afford every private man, and that you should be commanded to deliver up your chiefe Magistrates, and such eminent Members of the City to the Kings pleasure. onely because they have done their duty in adhering to the *Parliament*; for the defence of the Kingdome, and that it is against the rules of justice, that any men should bee imprisoned upon such a generall charge, when no particulars are proved against them; and this you are to take notice of, as the answer to those scandalls, and to that disgrace upon my Lord Major, and the other Members of the Citie.

And I am further to tell you, that there is little cause for His Majesty to make this demand, considering that He himselfe doth by force keepe away many accused in Parliament, as my Lord *Digby*, and many more impeached of high Treason, besides diverse other great Delinquents, that stand charged there for hainous crimes, all which by force are kept from the due proceedings, and legall tryall in *Parliament*.

It is alledged in this Answer, That *My Lord Major, and those other persons named, are countenancers of Brownists, and Anabaptists, and all manner of Sectaries.*] To this I am commanded to say, that hereof there is no proofe; It doth not appeare that they give any such countenance to Sectaries of any kinde whatsoever; and if it

did, His Majesty hath little reason to object it, while notwithstanding the profession he hath often made, that he will maintaine, the protestant reformed Religion, hee doth in the meane time raise an Army of Papists, who by the principles of their Religion are bound, (if power be put into their hands) to destroy and utterly to root out the protestants together with the truth which they professe.

It is affirmed, *that mens persons have beene imprisoned, and their houses plundered, because they will not rebell against His Majesty.*] To this I am commanded to declare, that no mens houses have beene plundered by any direction of the Parliament, but that they have beene very carefull to restraine all such violent courses, so farre as they were able; and that they have never committed any man, but such men as by due information they conceived to be seditious persons, and like to trouble the peace of the State.

It is objected further; *That the property of the Subject is destroyed by taking away the twentieth part by an Arbitrary power.*] To this they say, that that Ordinance it doth not require a twentieth part, but doth limit the Assessors, that they shall not go beyond a twentieth part, and that this is done by a power derived from both Houses of Parliament; the Lords who have an hereditary interest in making Lawes in this kingdome, and the Commons who are elected and chosen to represent the whole body of the Commonalty, and trusted for the good of the people, when ever they see cause to charge the Kingdome: And they say further, that the same Law that did enable the two Houses of Pailiament to raise forces to maintaine and defend the safety of Religion, and of the Kingdome, doth likewise enable them to require contributions, whereby the forces may be maintained, or else it were a vaine power to raise forces, if they had not a power likewise to maintaine them in that service for which they were raised.

And to this point I am commanded to adde this further answer, that there was little reason for this to be objected on His Majesties behalfe, when it is well knowne that from the subjects (which are within the power of his Army) His Majesty doth take the full yearely value of their Lands, and in some cases more: that not only particular houses, but whole Towns have beene plundered by command and designe; and that by Proclamations men are declared to forfeit all their estates, because they will not obey Arbitrary Commands, and this is commonly practised by His Majestie, and on his part, and therefore there was little reason to charge the Parliament with so necessary and moderate a contribution as the twentieth part.

It is declared, *That the King expects to bee kept from Tumults and Affronts.*] Upon which, I am commanded to observe, that His Majesties expressions in His Answer tend to the making of a division in this Citie, and to the raising of a party, which may make some disturbance in that orderly government which is now established, both which is now established, both which will certainely prove equally destructive to him and both Houses of Parliament, and more prejudicall to his quiet abode here, then any thing that hath ever beene acted by the Houses of Parliament, or the present Governours of the City.

They observe further that in this Answer, *His Majestie doth professe that He will seize upon the estates of those that shall contribute any thing towards the maintenance*

of

of the Parliaments Army, and will put them out of His protection, and by his Ministers in forraigne States, will take such course, that they may be proceeded against as enemies; that is destroyed and spoiled.] To which the Lords and Commons doe declare, That this is an excesse of rigour and injustice beyond all example, that particular men should lose their private estates here without law or judicial proceeding: And that our Prince who owes protection to the Kingdome, as well as to particular persons, should suffer the wealth thereof to be robbed and spoyled by forraigne States; upon due consideration whereof they hope His Majesty will be induced by better councell to forbeare the execution, then that by which he hath been perswaded to publish such a Resolution.

Besides these Observations out of the Answer, I am to observe one out of a Narrative that was received from the Common-councell, that the King did declare that he would send some Messengers here to observe your carriage in the City, and what was done amongst you, the Parliament have just cause to doubt, that these will be Messengers of sedition and trouble, and therefore desire you to observe them and finde them out, and that they may know who they are.

I am for a conclusion to commend to your considerations, that you see by the proceedings to which the King is drawn by the ill counsell now about him, that Religion, the whole Kingdom, this glorious City, and the Parliament, are all in great danger, and that this danger cannot be kept off in all likelyhood, but by the Army that is now a foot, and that the Lords and Commons are so farre from being frighted by any thing that is in this Answer, that they have for themselves and the Members of both Houses declared a further contribution towards the maintenance of this Army, and cannot but hope and desire, that you that have shew'd so much good affection in the former necessities of the State will be sensible of your own, and of the condition of the whole Kingdome, and adde to that which you have already done) some further contribution, whereby this Army may bee maintained for all your safeties.

At the end of every period of this Speech, the applause was so great, that he was faine to rest till silence was again made, and at last (the company ready to be dissolved) after some pause and consultation with the Committee of Lords and Commons then present, and by their direction (silence being made) he closed all with the words following:

Worthie Citizens, you have understood the sense of both Houses of Parliament, concerning my Lord Major here, and those worthie Members of your City, that are demanded, you have heard the Parliament declare, that they will protect them in that which they have done by direction of both Houses, and they expect that you should expresse it your selves likewise, that if any violence be offered to them, you will secure and defend them with your uttermost force: and you shall alwaies finde that this protection of the Parliament shall not onely extend to these, but to all others that have done any thing by their command.

Which words were no sooner uttered, but the Citizens with one joynt harmony of minds and voyces, gave such an acclamation as would have drowned all the former, if they had been then breathing, which after a long continuance resolved it self into more articulate and distinct voice, We will live and die with them, We will live and die with them, *and the like.*

So that in the managing of this dayes work, God was so pleased to manifest himself, that the well affected went away not strengthned onely, but rejoycing: but the Malignants (as they have been called) some convinced, others silenced, many ashamed: it fully appearing how little power they had to answer their desires of doing mischief: whilest in stead of dividing the City, they were exceedingly united, instead of a dissipation, thousands were unexpectedly brought (as it were) into an unthought of Association, to live and dye in the defence of these zealous and honourable Asserters of their peace and liberties: All which we may summe up in that triumph of the man of God. In the thing wherein they dealt proudly, God was above them.

FINIS.